

Advanced Materials and Manufacturing: *Moving R&D to Demonstration*

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David Gandy, Senior Technical Executive

INFUSE Workshop
December 1-2, 2020



Outline

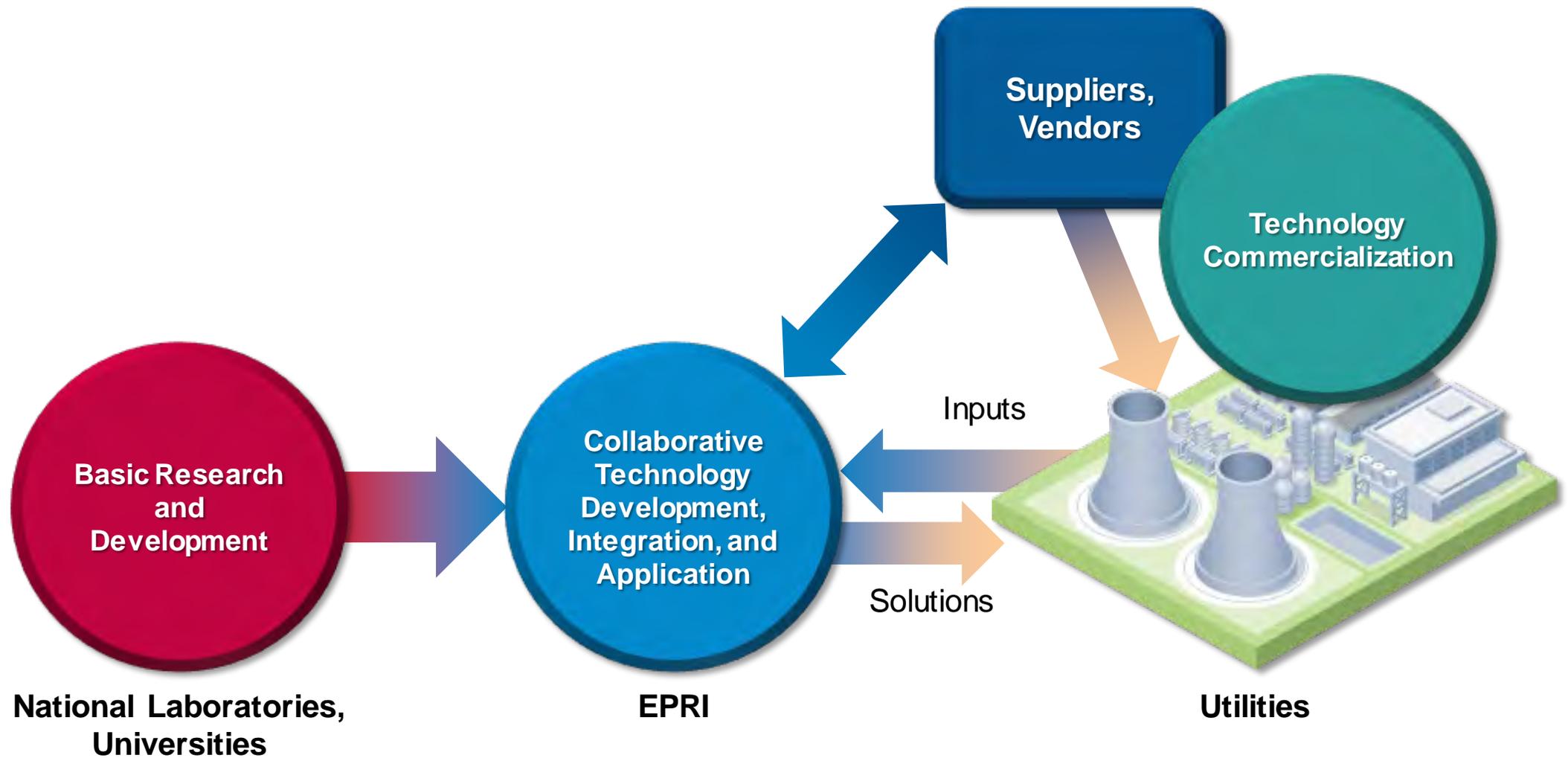
- EPRI Collaborative Model
- Cross-Sector Technologies
 - EPRI Lab Capabilities
- Tools in the Toolbox
 - Advanced Materials Development
 - Advanced Manufacturing Methods
- R&D → Demonstration



EPRI RESEARCH AREAS



How EPRI Delivers Value: Leveraging Resources, Collaborative R&D, and Technology Transfer



Laboratory Resources for Generation-Nuclear Sectors & Institute

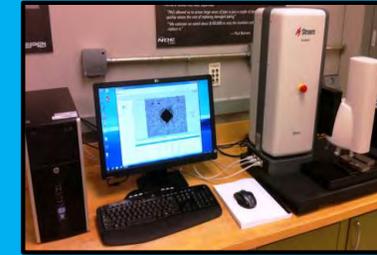
Welding



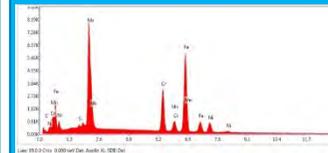
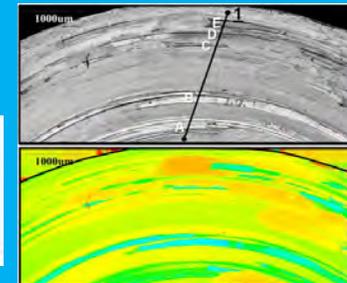
Specialist Machining



Heat-treatment & Field Simulations



Unique Characterization Equipment: Macro to Nano



Water Treatment, Encapsulation, Corrosion



High-temperature mechanical testing

NDE: Ultrasonics, Electromagnetics



New Build: EPRI ANT Program Technical Focus Areas

- **Advance Reactor Program (AR)**
 - Strategic analysis and economics, technology assessment and tool development (ex. PHA-PRA), materials, owner-operator requirements
- **Engineering and Construction Innovation (ECI)**
 - Siting, design, construction materials, and construction activities of the plant, including modular construction
- **Advanced Manufacturing and Materials (AMM)**
 - Class 1, 2, and 3 piping systems and related components such as pressure vessels, valves, heat exchangers, and pumps
 - Optimize methods for fabrication, installation, inspection, and operations, including chemistry and new applications of materials and components
- **Commissioning and Initial Operations (C&IO)**
 - Developing the technical focus to support site transitioning from construction to startup, initial operations, and long-term operations
 - Improving technology transfer of EPRI research for nuclear operations

Ability to leverage investments in common R&D areas

Fusion Energy Technology

What will it take to bring fusion to market?

And How EPRI can Help...

- Technologies that are:
 - mature (demonstration)
 - compelling (new attributes and capabilities, worth the risk)
 - competitive (cost and value)

- Customers who:
 - understand (informed and engaged)
 - believe (evidence of performance)
 - need (business case)

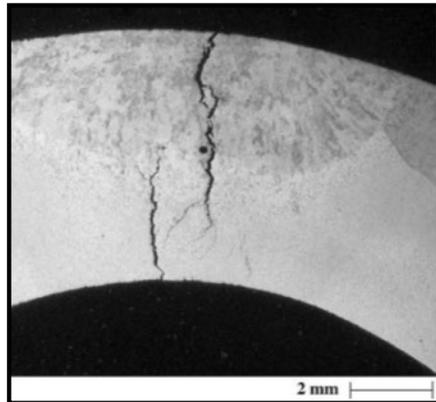
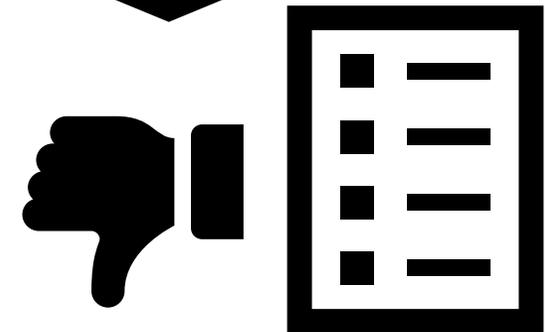
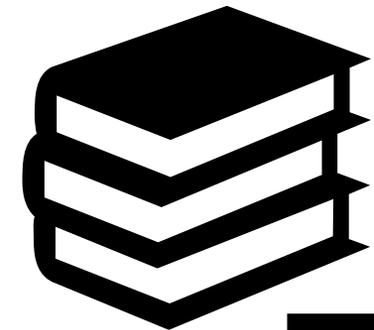
Advanced Manufacturing and Materials

Unanticipated materials challenges in first-of-a-kind applications and demonstrations in power generation

New Environments

New Materials

Codes, Standards,
and Specifications



Materials election &
environmental effects

Manufacturing and
fabrication challenges

Materials research during Design and continuing through Demonstration reduces overall project risk

Advanced Materials

Advanced Materials Development

Enable material options for Advanced Reactor designs through code qualification and data generation to support regulatory approvals.

MISSION

Pressure boundary and structural materials

Cladding materials & methods

Engagement with industry to reduce duplication of efforts

Non-proprietary, coordinated development of new material properties

Redefine new material development paradigm

Lead innovation in novel qualification methods (AI, objective data/evaluation for streamlined regulatory process)

Technology Transfer

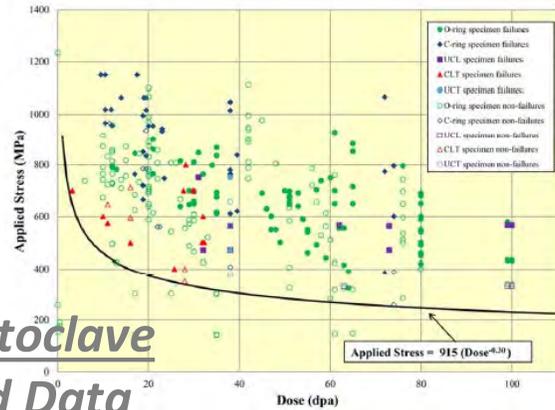
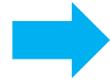
Transfer knowledge of mechanical + environmental synergistic behaviors to vendors and supply chain

The clock is ticking on advanced reactor material qualification... the time to act is now.

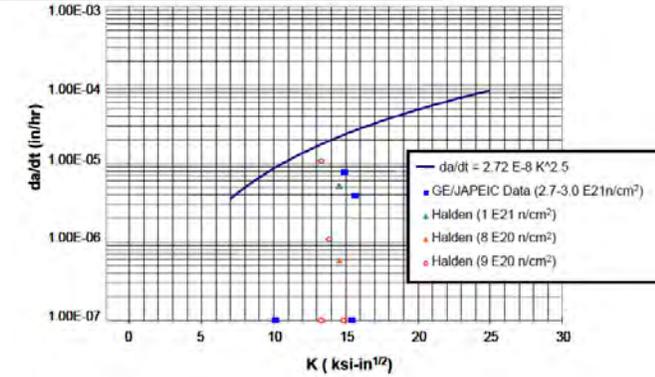
Paradigm: Data Generation for Materials and Structures in Light Water Reactors



**Hot Cell Autoclave
Generated Data**



e.g. IFE Halden Generated Data

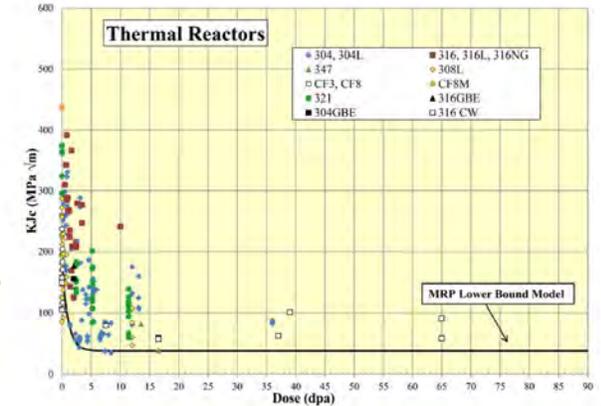


In-reactor, In-environment
Mechanical Response,
IASCC, Rad. Fatigue

Stress Corrosion Cracking
of Pre-irradiated Material

Environmentally Assisted
Fatigue (EAF) Stress Amplitude
vs Life, Crack Growth Rates

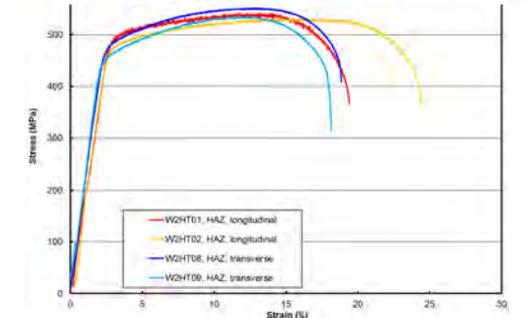
Irradiation Fracture
Properties



**Hot Cell
Generated Data**

Stress Corrosion Cracking Stress
vs Life, Crack Growth Rates

Irradiation Effects on
Hardness & Mechanical
Properties



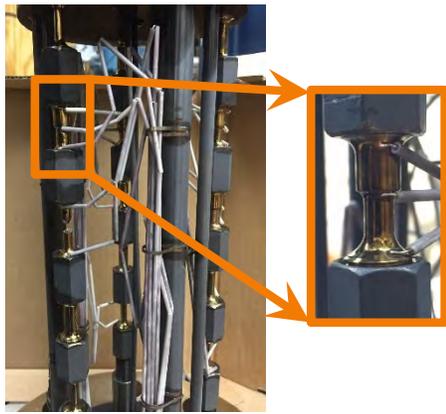
**"Cold Lab"
Generated Data**

Mechanical Properties,
Toughness in Environment

Time Dependent Creep
Properties

Cyclic Properties Fatigue Life
Cyclic σ/ϵ Curves

Tensile Properties, Hardness,
Microstructure



Environmental Effects

Mechanical Properties

Irradiation Effects

EPRI Thoughts on Supporting Commercialization of New Gen

- Lots of “white space” compared to the data that supports current generation fleet (fossil and nuclear)
- Immediate need for new materials/properties to be developed for high temp, irradiation, corrosion
- Some “simple properties” are available – but many gaps remain for performance over duration of service under new conditions
- Need progression from “simple properties” to developing properties under combined actions of variables
- EPRI Advanced Materials Gap studies:
 - Identify potential materials
 - Develop roadmaps for validation of materials and design data
 - Coordinate materials development and validation programs
 - ***Four Materials Gap Studies for MSRs, SFRs, LFRs, HTGRs/GFRs published in 2019 and 2020: Reports 3002010726, 3002016949, 3002016950, 3002015815***

GEN IV Material Gap Analyses Span Four Classes:

Austenitic Stainless Steels

316H SS	Extend BPV-III Div 5. Code properties to include time dependent behavior (Creep, Creep fatigue) Development and demonstration of cladding (Mo rich) for protection
316FR SS	Code qualification properties for ASME code Sec III Div 5 for 316FR including time dependent properties
Type 15-15Ti SS	Verification of swelling resistance Development of code properties for 15-15Ti material design
Alumina Forming SS	Demonstration of adequate resistance to irradiation/swelling at expected high dpa Development of processing and joining of alumina forming austenitic stainless steels
D9 Stainless Steel	Development of for ASME Code Sec III Div 5 properties (including time dependent properties) for D9 Development of swelling behavior at long times under realistic conditions – demonstrate adequacy

Ferritics-Martensitics and Low Alloy Steels

Ferritic-Martensitic--9Cr	Demonstration of adequate resistance to swelling at high fluence range. Time dependent properties for ASME Code Sec III Div 5. Development of fabrication and effective joining methods
Ferritic-Martensitic--12Cr	Demonstration of adequate resistance to swelling at high fluence range. Time dependent properties for ASME Code Sec III Div 5. Development of fabrication and effective joining methods
Ferritic Martensitic	Validation of commercial reliability – Properties sensitivity to heat treatment/local microstructures Response to fabrication processes – welding practices
LAS	Time dependent and fatigue properties for ASME code Sec III Div 5

Nickel-Based Alloys

Hastelloy N	Demonstration of radiation tolerance of Hast N variants (Proper understanding of chemistry → microstructure → properties) Development of properties for ASME Code Sec III Div 5 certification
800H and 617	Summary Document of Properties

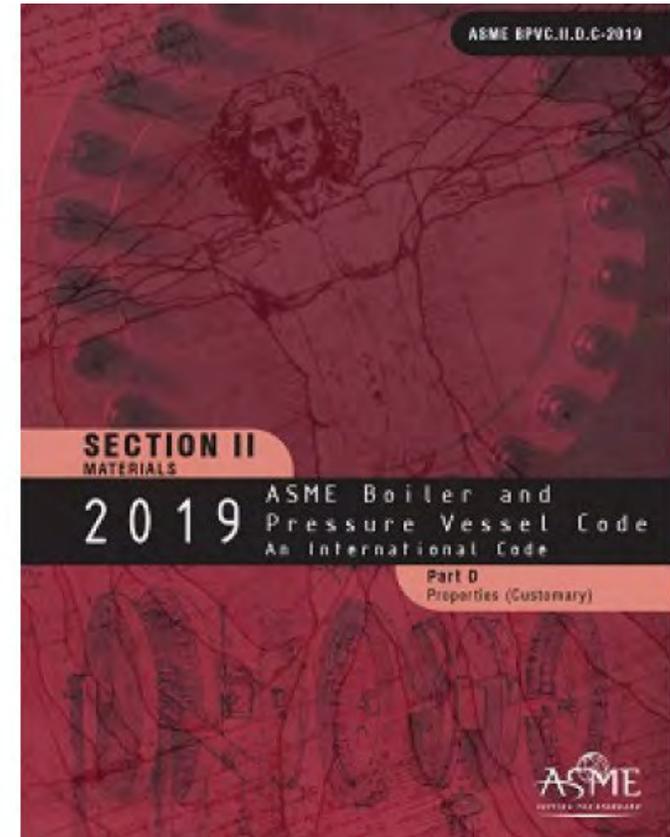
Addressing material data gaps supports more than one reactor design

EPRI AR Materials Development Roadmap

Technical Topic	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2028
Austenitic Stainless Steels										
316H	Extend BPV-III Div 5. Code properties to include time dependent behavior (creep and creep-fatigue)									
316FR			Code qualification properties for ASME code Sec III Div 5 for 316FR including time dependent properties							
D9 Stainless Steel				Code qualification properties for ASME code Sec III Div 5 for D9 including time dependent properties			Evaluate resistance to irradiation/swelling at high dpa for D9 SS			
Ferritic-Martensitic and Low Alloy Steels										
Low Alloy Steel		Extend BPV-III Div 5. Code properties to include time dependent behavior (creep and creep-fatigue)--Grade 22 & 508 Properties								
F/M-9Cr				Code qualification properties for ASME code Sec III Div 5 for F/M-9Cr including time dependent properties						
F/M-12Cr						Evaluate resistance to irradiation/swelling at high dpa (9Cr and 12Cr)				
						Code qualification properties for ASME code Sec III Div 5 for F/M-12Cr including time dependent properties			Proof-of-Performance of Welds	
Nickel-Based Alloys										
800H, 617, Hastelloy N	Assemble Summary Document for 800H, 617, 709SS, and Hastalloy N	Support ASME Code Data for 617 and 800H								
		Code qualification properties for ASME code Sec III Div 5 for Hastelloy N (or derivants) including time dependent properties								
		Corrosion Behavior of Hast N Variants in Molten salt (Ti program)		Evaluate resistance to irradiation/swelling at high dpa for Hastalloy N						
Graphite and Ceramic Composite	Evaluate UK experience		Evaluate new Graphite materials & move into ASME Code						Evaluate SiC-SiC structures	
Corrosion Properties										
Austenitic Stainless Steels		Corrosion Behavior of Austenitic Stainless and in Molten salt - Vendor needed data ?				Prioritize resistance of Austenitic SS in Lead Environment				
Development of Testing Approaches for GEN IV Reactor Environments	Gen IV Reactor Development & VTR Test Vehicle Programs		Follow on Materials Selection and (Corrosion + Mechanical effects) Testing for materials for GEN IV reactors							
Cladding--Structural & Graphite										
Moly Cladding	Development and demonstration of cladding (Mo rich on LAS and 316H SS) for protection against Molten Salt									
Hastelloy Cladding on 316H SS		Development and demonstration of Hastelloy N Cladding on 316H SS								
Exploratory Alloys						Prioritized Investigations of Exploratory Alloys and Advanced Processing in various environments				

What Is Required To Bring These Technologies Forward For SMR, Micro-Reactor, or AR Applications?

- Code Data Packages (mechanical, microstructural, welding data)
- ASME or RCC-M Code acceptance
- Regulatory Acceptance
- Corrosion Testing
- Irradiation Studies
- Clearly separate pressure retaining applications from structural applications



Beyond Code Requirements

- Develop the additional, critical data and understanding required for **informed fabrication and design of AR components and materials** beyond the base data provided by the ASME Code.
- **Minimize the risk of localized cracking** and to develop design approaches for the damage tolerant structures necessary **for long life, higher reliability, and improved safety in high temperature configurations**.
 - The addition of “beyond code” information will provide **confidence that robust and durable structures can be realistically developed for advanced reactors**.
- The data developed will be necessary to **support an effective supply chain for advanced materials**.



A Call to Action for Advanced Materials to Enable Commercialization

- **Cooperation/coordination between materials development tracks is needed:**
 - Disparate development underway on similar alloys by industry
 - Too much for one organization to undertake
- **Most effective use of resources calls for materials development and validation activities to address multiple reactor types where possible**
 - e.g. High temperature properties)
- **Alignment of work activities**
 - Materials properties/ASME code data packages/ASME code cases (<10 alloys)
 - Irradiation effects and long term properties (4-5 alloys)
 - Effects of specific environments on properties (4-5 alloys)
- **Potential development of new materials**
 - Materials development
 - Robustness of processing

Advanced Manufacturing

EPRI Advanced Manufacturing Research Focus Area

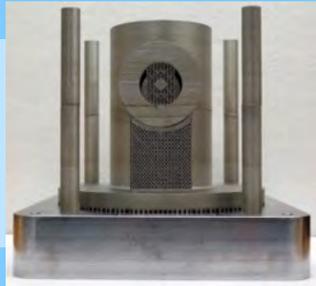


GOAL
& VALUE

Identify, develop, qualify and implement more economical manufacturing technologies that enable:
Higher Quality Components | Reduced Lead Times | Alternative Supply Chains | Cost Competitiveness



Additive Manufacturing



316L LPBF Code Case & Data Package

(submitted to ASME August 2020)

Additive Manuf. Roadmap for Nuclear Applications (Nov. 2020)

DED-AM Component Demonstration

Advanced Manufacturing Demonstration Project

PM-HIP



EB Welding



DLC



Heat Treat



Advanced Welding Techniques

Adaptive Feedback Welding



ANT +
WRTC

Modular In-Chamber EBW



Candidate AMT Processes for Nuclear Components

- **Powder Metallurgy-Hot Isostatic Pressing: PM-HIP**
 - ~4 ft (1.2m) diameter
 - Larger HIP allowing ~ 10ft (3.05m) diameter, est. completion 2023/24
- **Directed Energy Deposition AM: DED-AM**
 - < 500 lb. (227kg) max.
- **Powder Bed Fusion AM: L-PBF or EB-PBF**
 - ~75 lb. (34kg) max.
- **Advanced Cladding Processes:**
 - e.g., diode laser cladding, hot wire laser welding, friction stir additive, cold spray & laser assisted cold spray, PM-HIP
 - Further development/qualification needed
- **Electron Beam Welding: EBW**
 - For large components (RPVs, SGs, pressurizers, fusion components, etc.)
- **Other AMTs of interest not included with the roadmap:**
 - Advanced welding technologies, machining techniques, surfacing technologies
 - Concrete & rebar and modular construction technologies

Advanced Manufacturing Demonstration Project

Manufacture Major Components of a 2/3-scale SMR Reactor Pressure Vessel

Team: EPRI, Nuclear-AMRC, DOE, NuScale Power

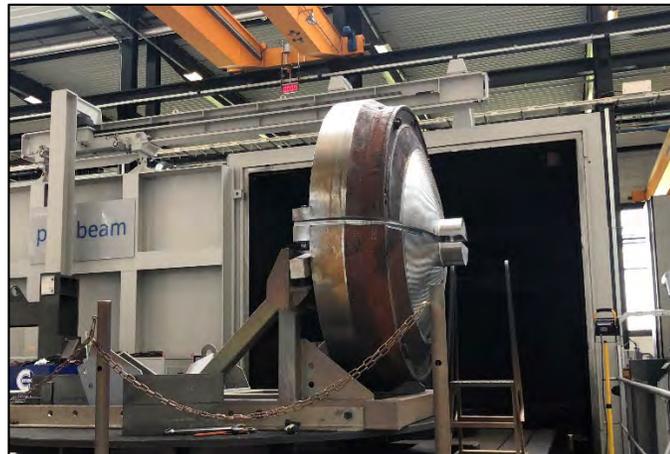


- **Eliminate Long Lead Forgings via PM-HIP**
 - Near-net shaped components
 - Eliminates 1000's of hours of machining

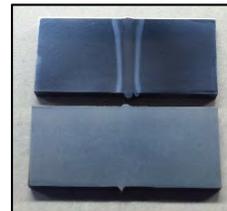


[3002019335 – Phase 1 \(Year 2\) Progress Report \(direct link\)](#)
And related Technical Report: Demonstration of PM-HIP - 3002010500

- **Electron Beam Welding**
 - What Once Took Weeks, We Can Now Do In Hours



WELD COMPLETED IN ~20 MINUTES

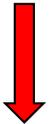


$EBW+HT = 0\text{Weld}$

- **Diode Laser Cladding**
 - Reduces cladding material by > 50%



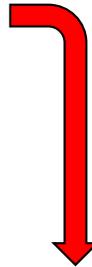
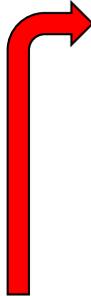
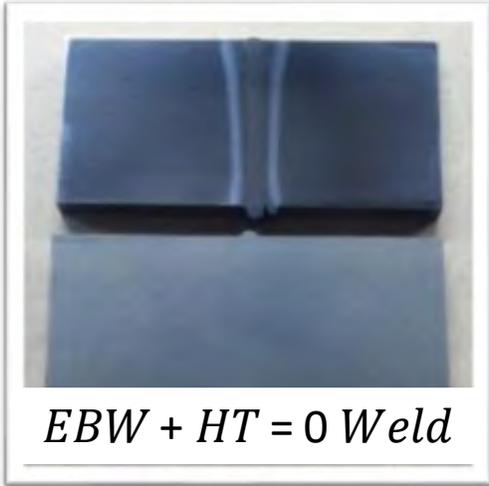
PM-HIP can



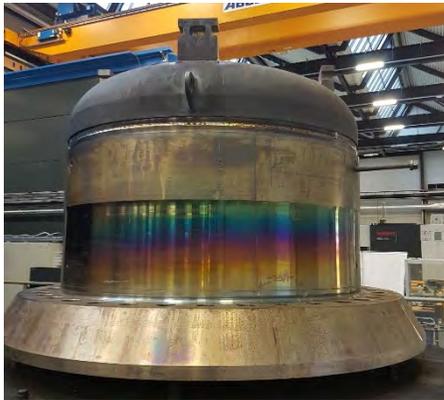
PM-HIP complete



Heat Treatment



Electron Beam Welding



Lower Flange Shell Mockup ~6 ft (1.82m) dia.
Completed in 47 minutes

Diode Laser Cladding

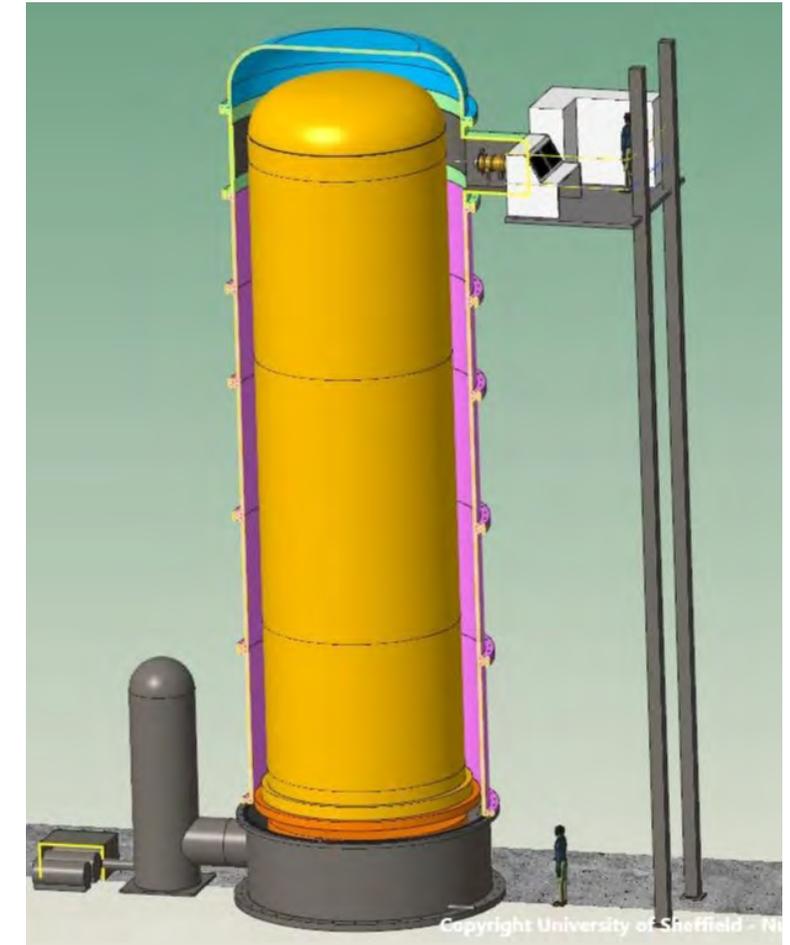
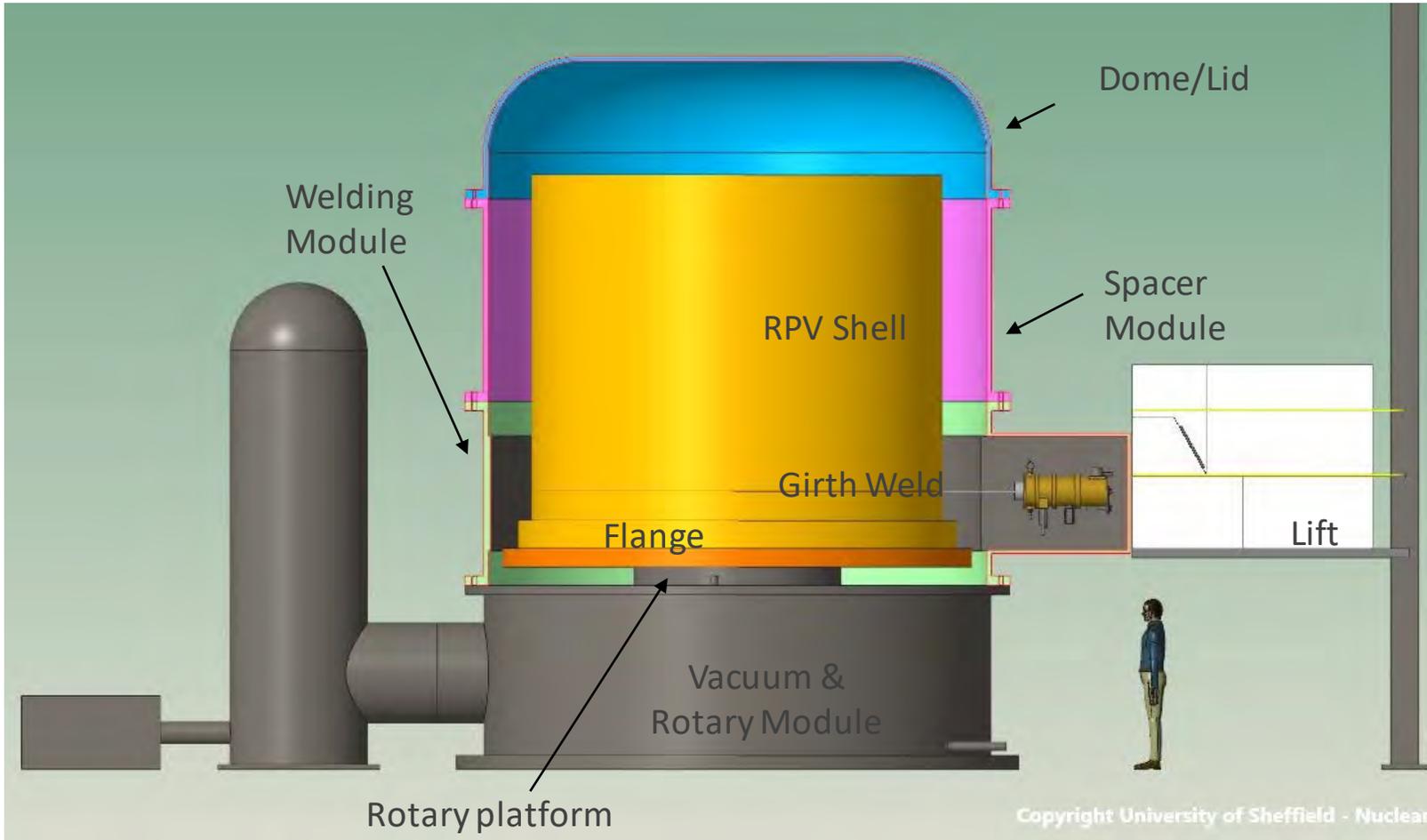


Modular In-Chamber EBW – Phase 1 Complete

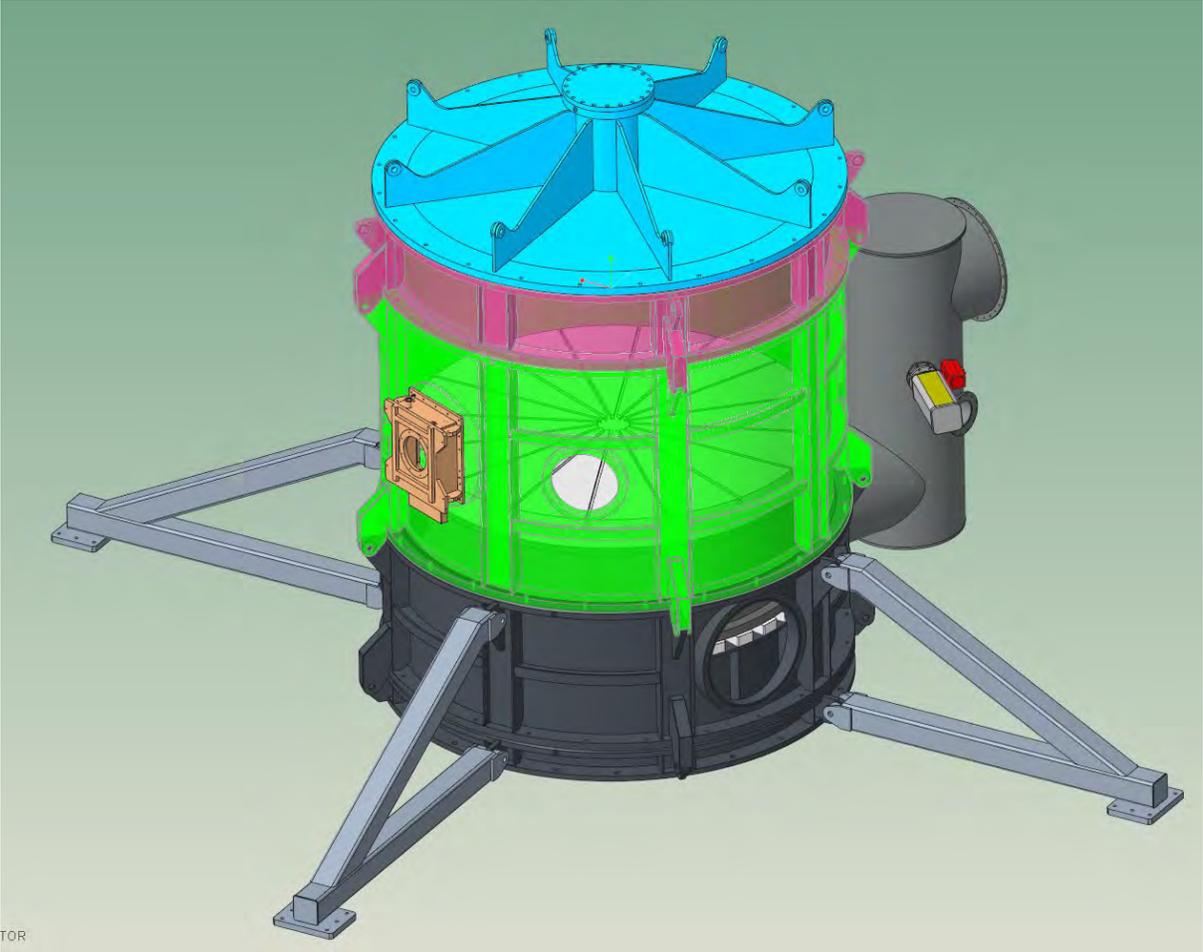
Report on Phase 1: [3002018146](#)

Team: EPRI, Nuclear-AMRC, DOE, NuScale Power

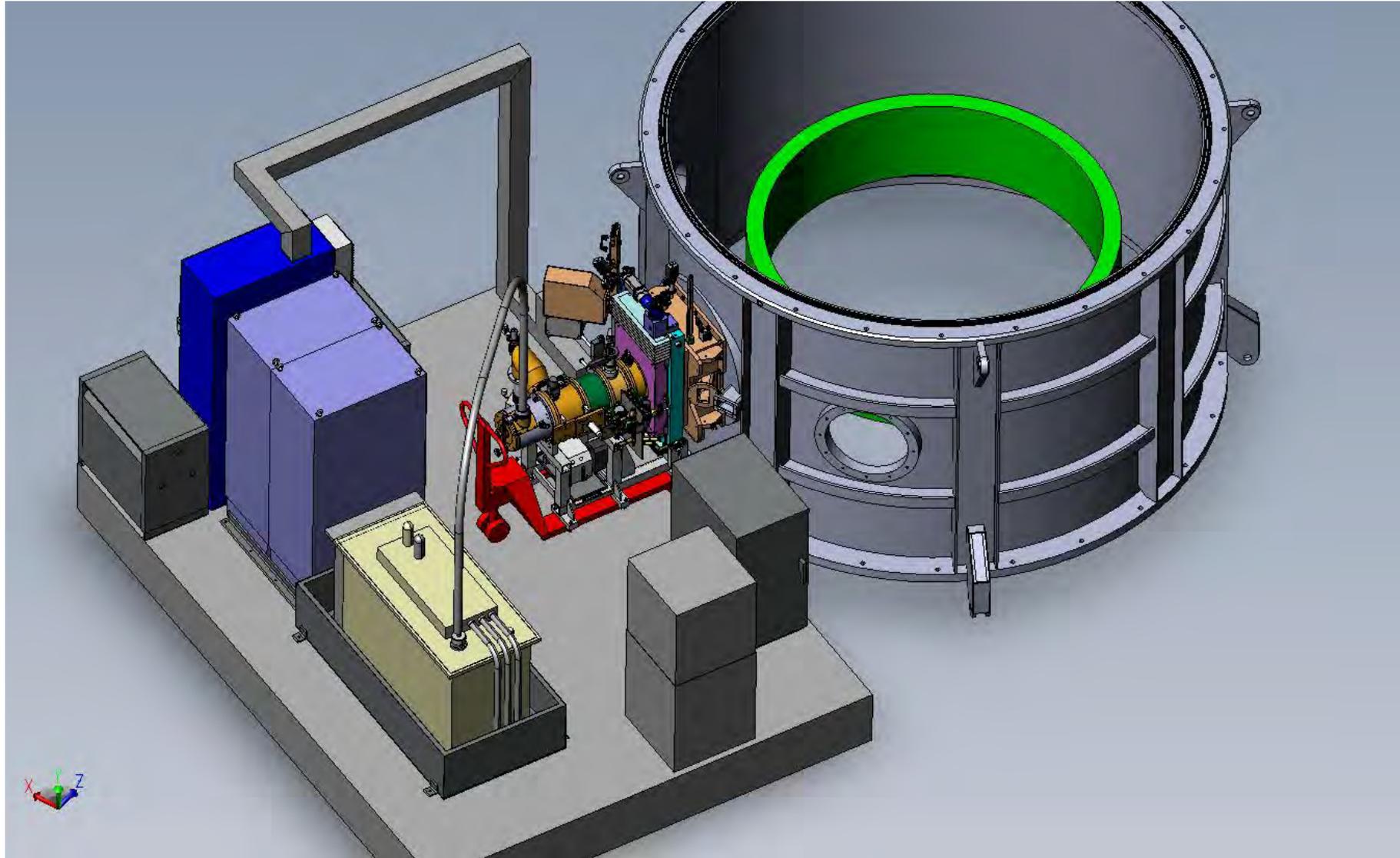
DOE Project
DE-NE0008846



Demonstrator and Full Height EBW System



Platform & System Layout





Mechanical pump package



Vacuum Chamber

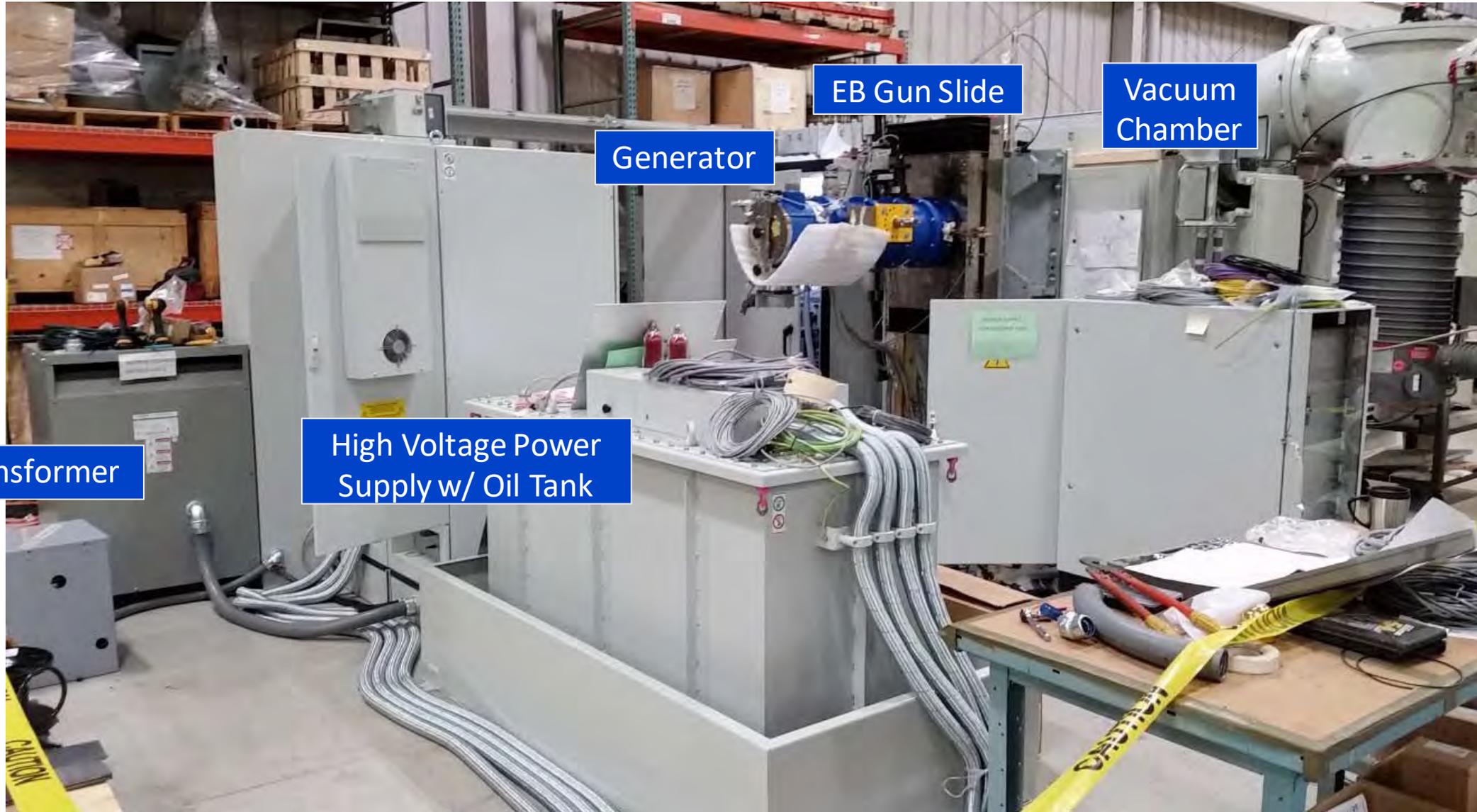
Chimney

Vacuum Duct

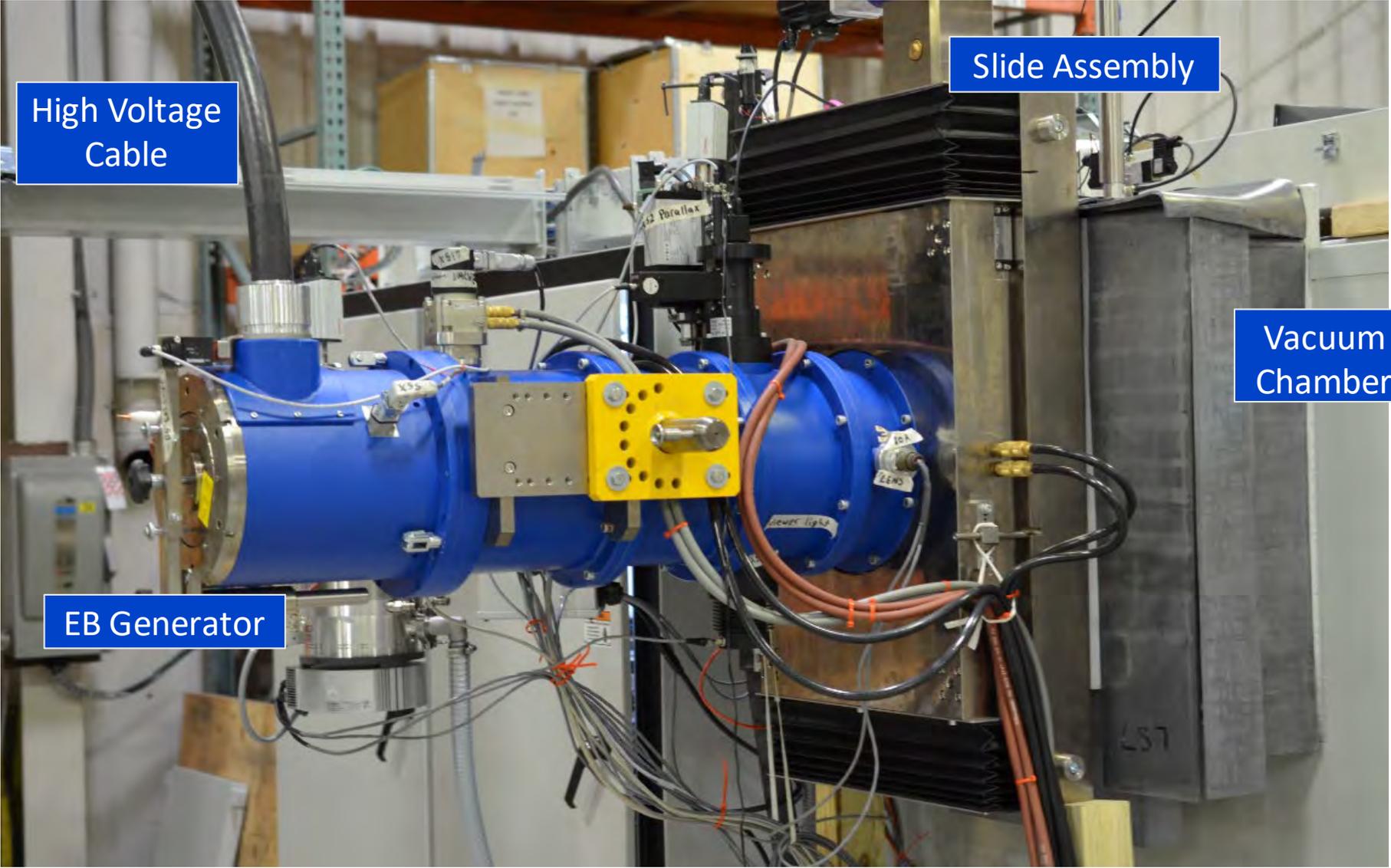
Cryo-pump

Roughing pump

EBW Equipment Assembled



EB Generator and Slide attached to the vacuum chamber



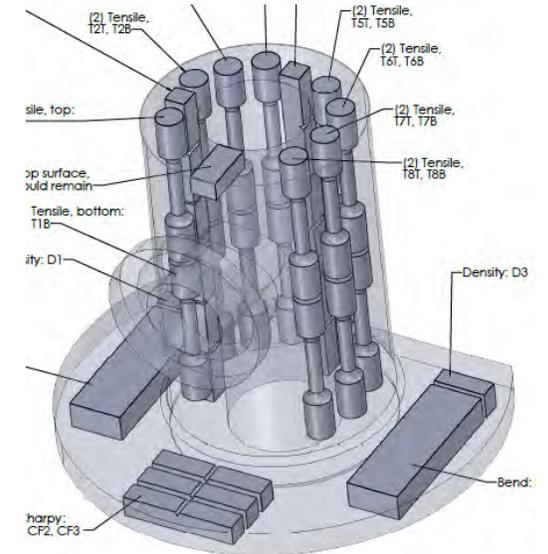
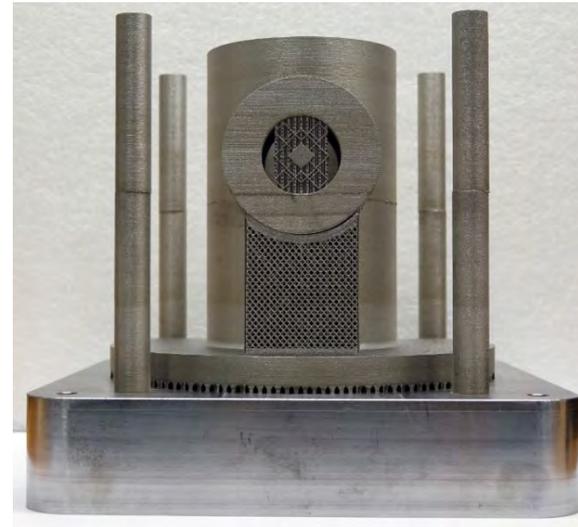
Additive Manufacturing Qualification (DOE) – Laser Powder Bed Fusion

Objectives

- Develop and demonstrate innovative qualification strategy/approach for additively manufactured nuclear components
 - Incorporate Integrated Computational Materials Engineering (ICME) and in-situ process monitoring
- ASME Code Case for 316L Additively Manufactured (to be submitted in late 2019)

Scope

- 3 component geometries, built by 5 manufacturers (Rolls Royce, Westinghouse, Auburn, Oerlikon, UTK-ORNL), on 3 types of machines, from 5 heats/lots of material
- Mechanical & microstructural testing is in process

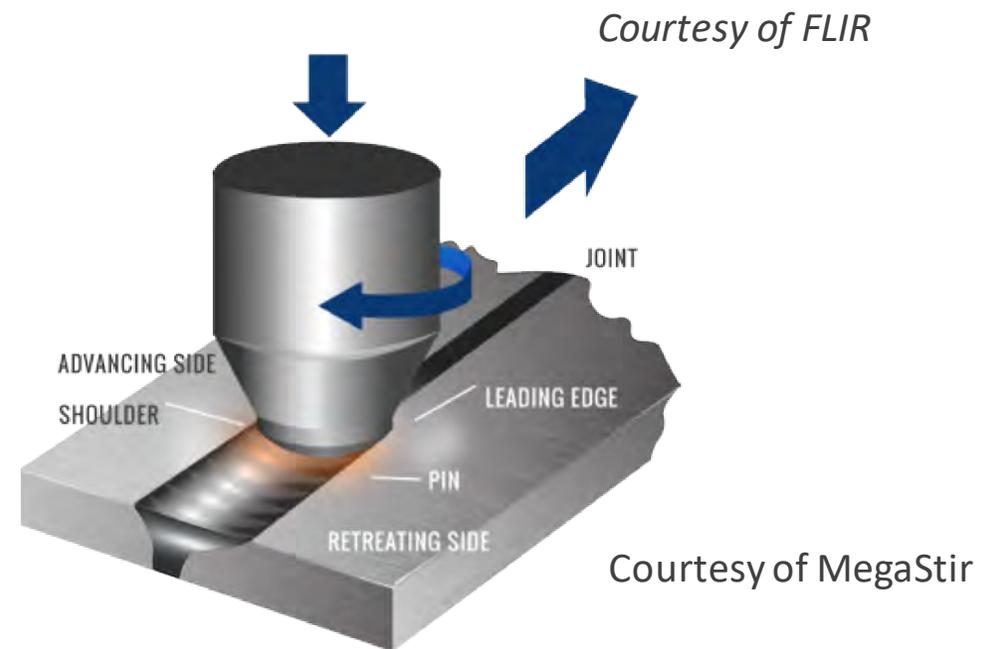
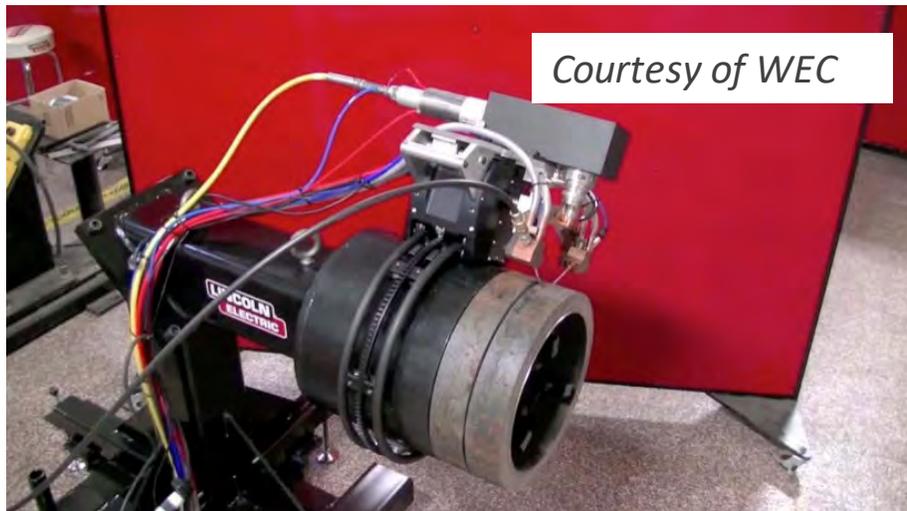


EPRI Diode Laser Cladding Equipment



Advanced Welding & Joining Techniques

- Electron Beam Welding
- Adaptive Feedback Welding
- Friction Stir Welding / Ultrasonic Welding
- Hot-Wire Laser Welding
- Real-time Flaw Recognition



Advanced Machining & Metrology

- Cryogenic machining
- Ultrasonic machining
- Metrology



Courtesy of 5ME

Advanced Manufacturing & Robotics

Remote maintenance/replacement →

- Mechanical connections

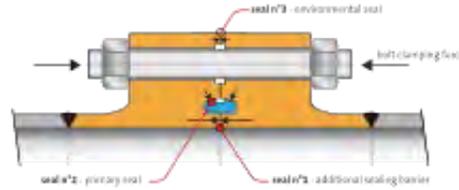


Image courtesy of Freudenberg
Oil & Gas Technologies

- Embedded Sensors...Advanced Manufacturing



Courtesy of Fusion for Energy
Copyright ITER Organization



← Diode Laser Cladding

Adaptive Feedback Welding →



Summary

- EPRI Collaborative Model
- Cross-Sector Technologies
 - EPRI Lab Capabilities
- Tools in the Toolbox
 - Advanced Materials Development
 - Collaboration is key
 - Advanced Manufacturing Methods: R&D → Demonstration
 - Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing)
 - Powder Metallurgy-Hot Isostatic Pressing (PM-HIP)
 - Advanced Cladding Techniques
 - Advanced Welding & Joining Techniques
 - Advanced Machining & Metrology
 - Surfacing Technologies
 - Concrete and Rebar
 - Modular Construction Methods



summary

Together...Shaping the Future of Electricity